

Fig 1

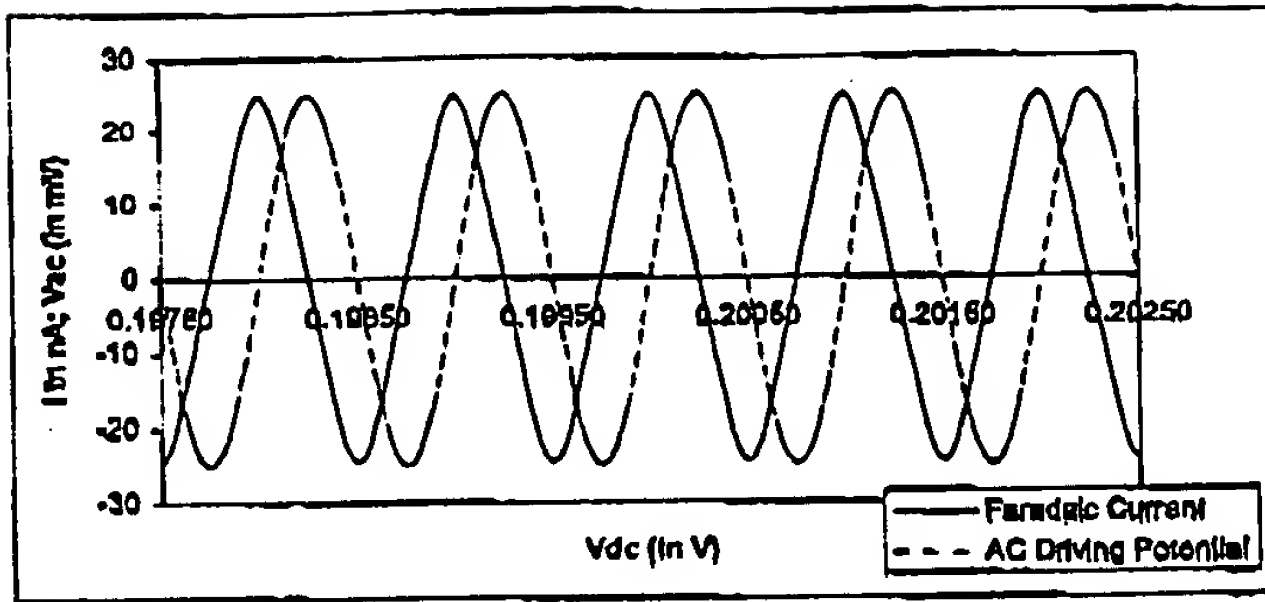
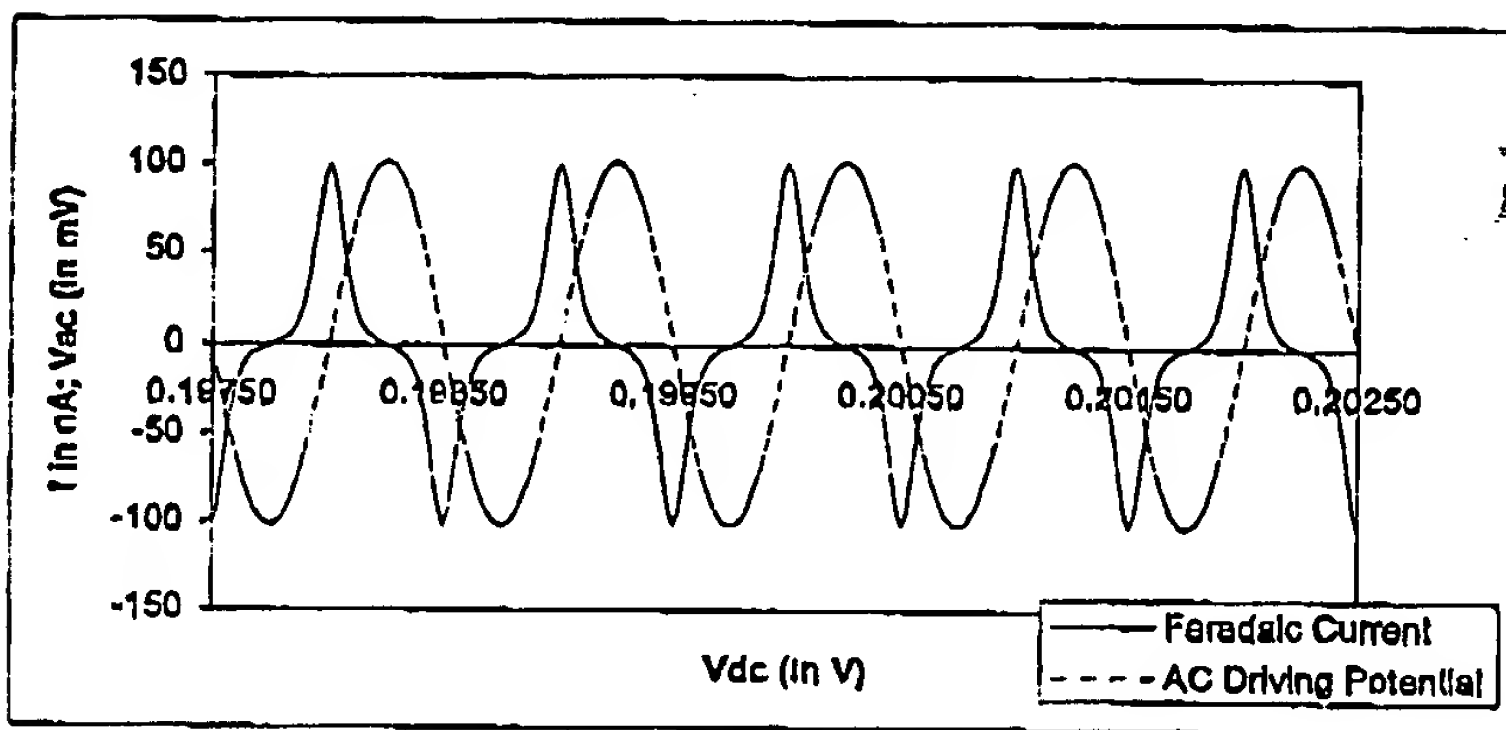
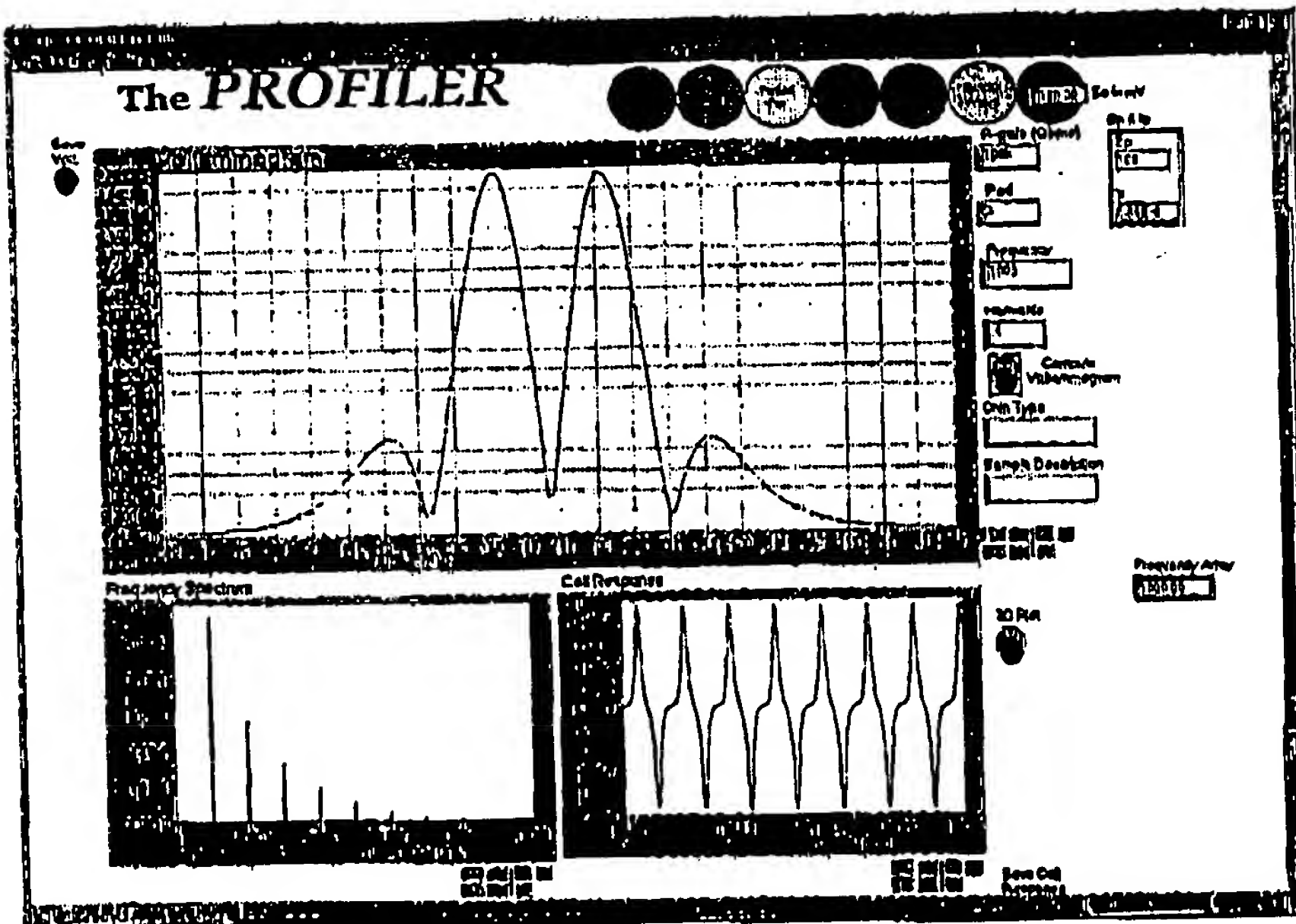


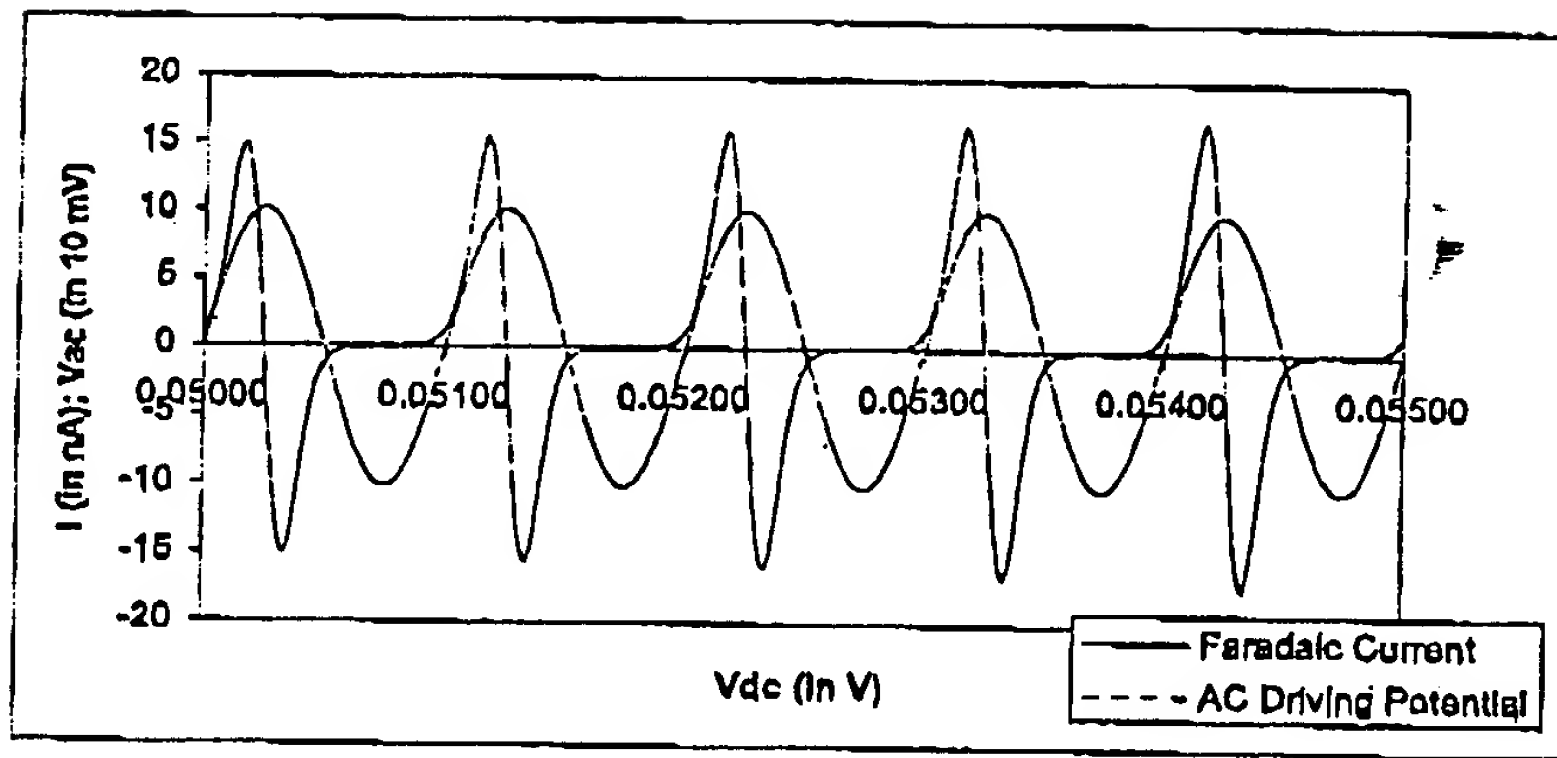
Fig 2A



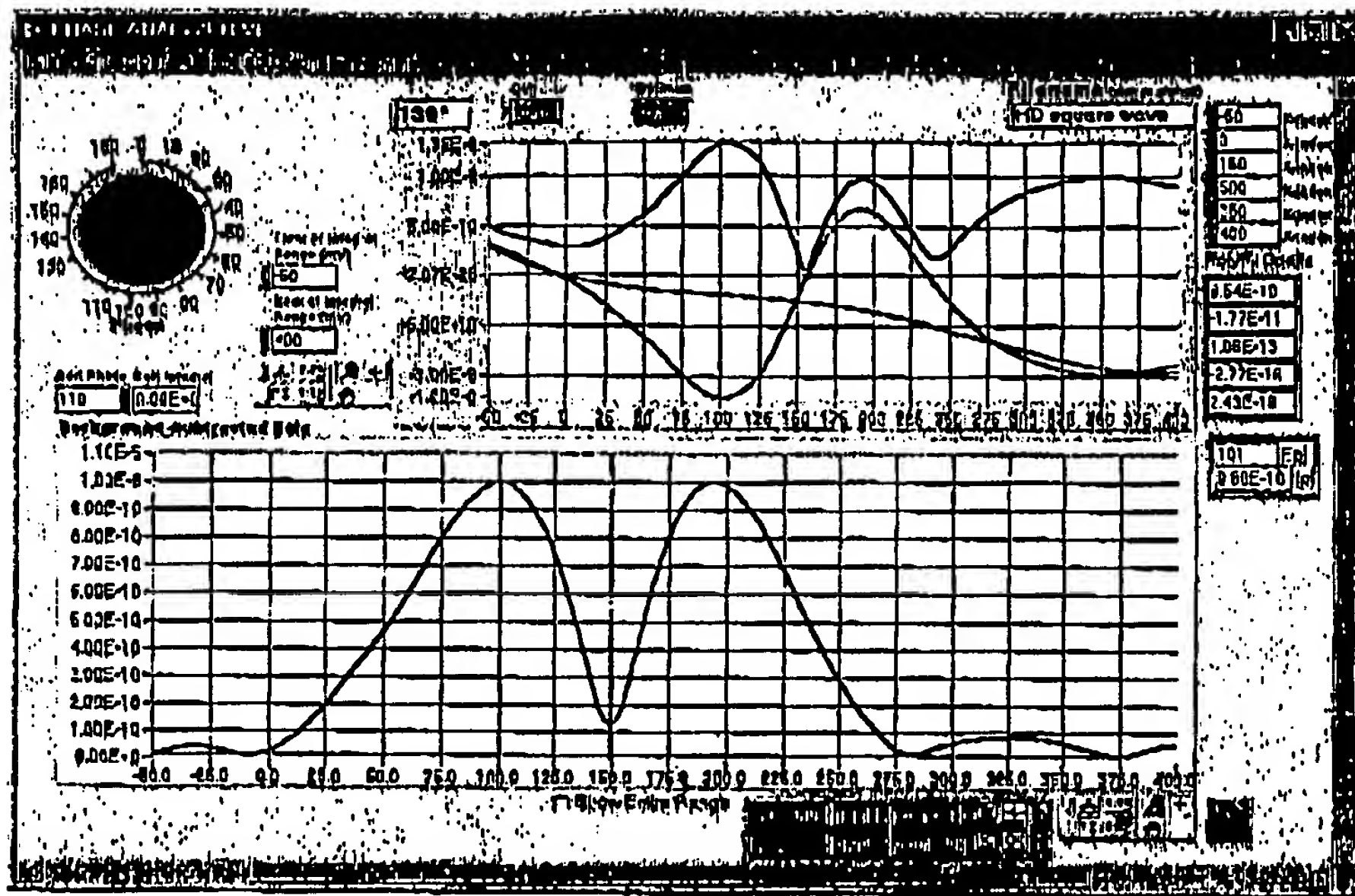
2B



2C



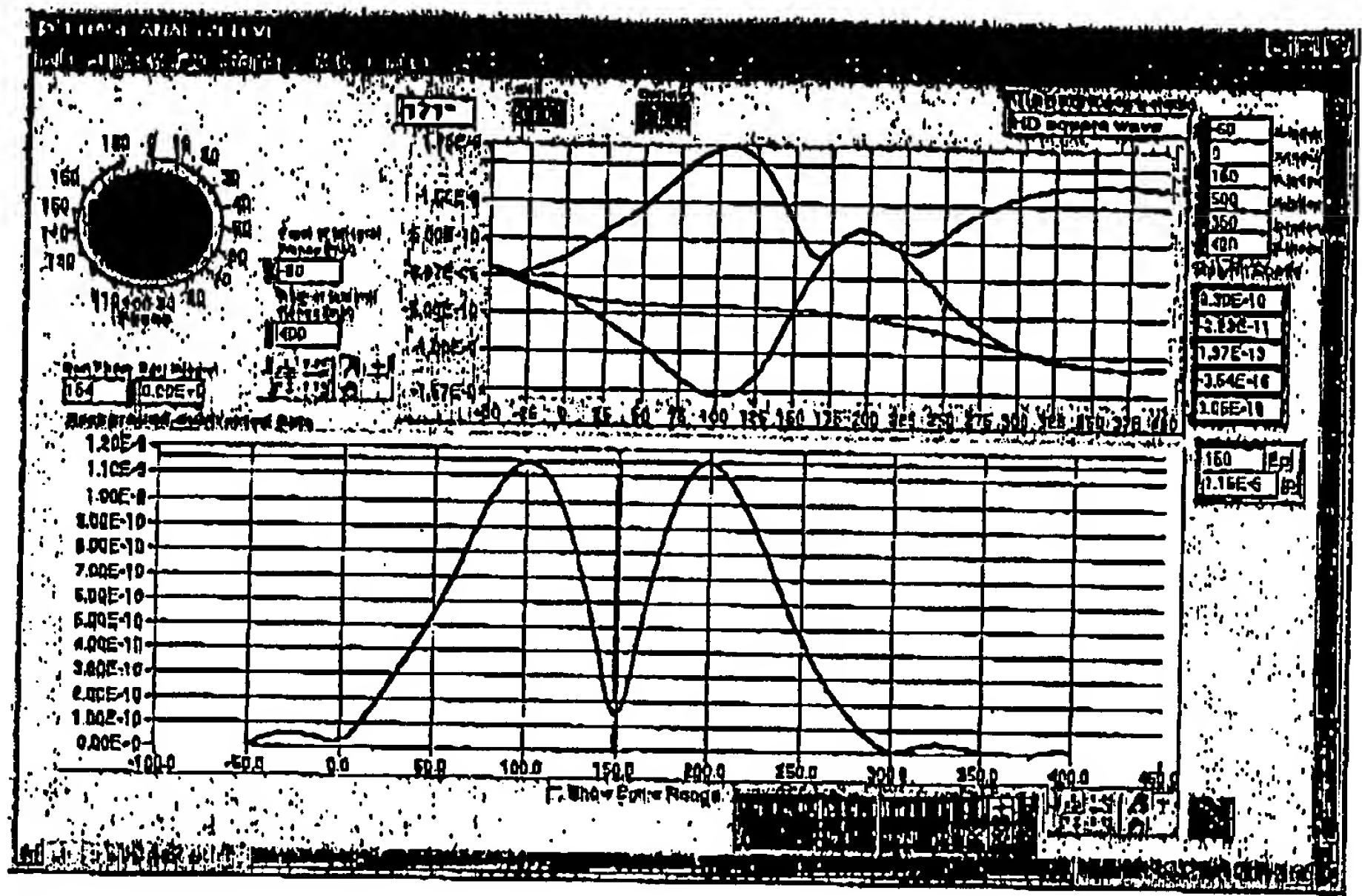
2D



2nd harmonic SW

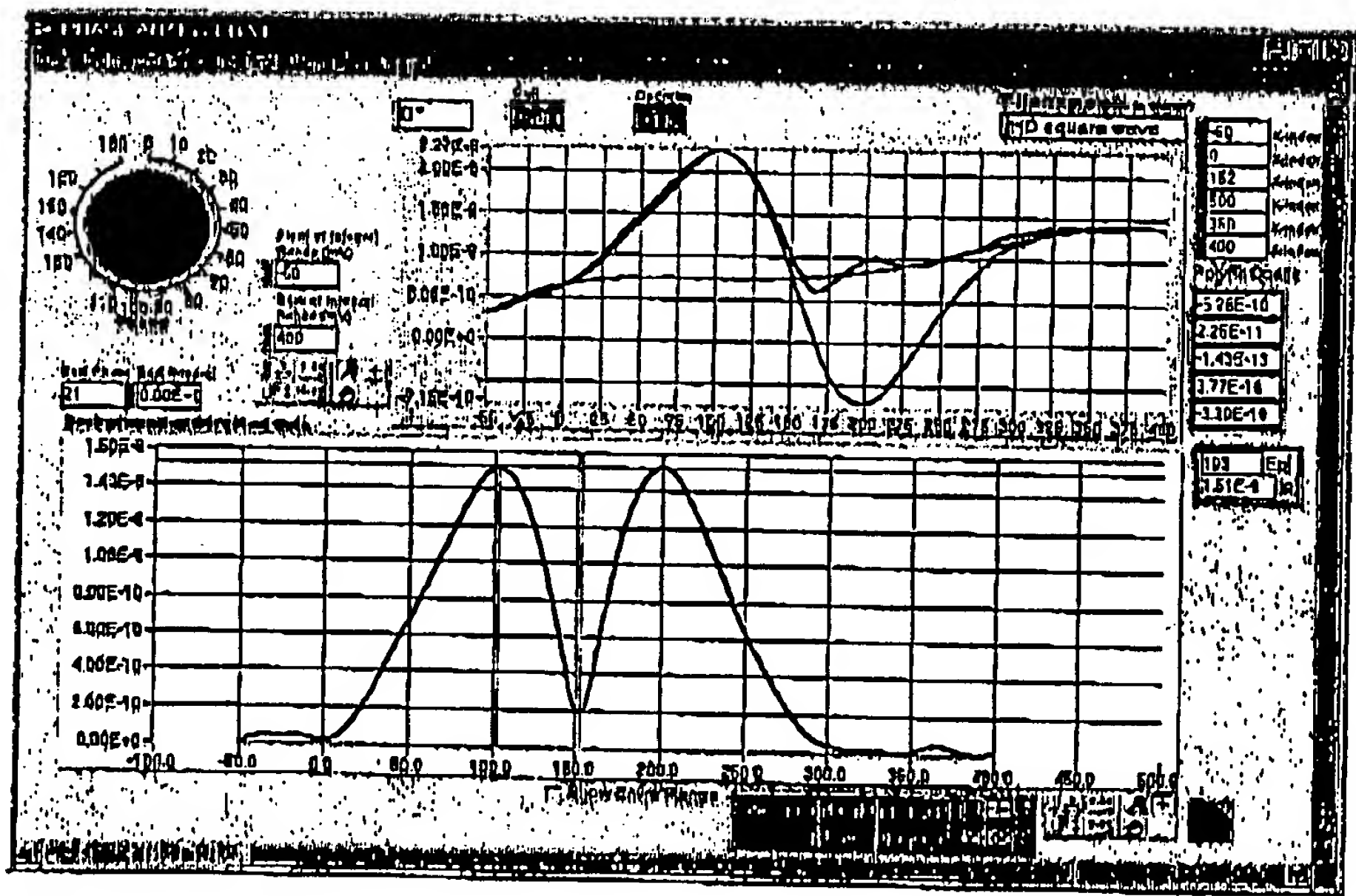
Fig 3A

3B



4th harmonic SW

3C



6th Harmonic SW

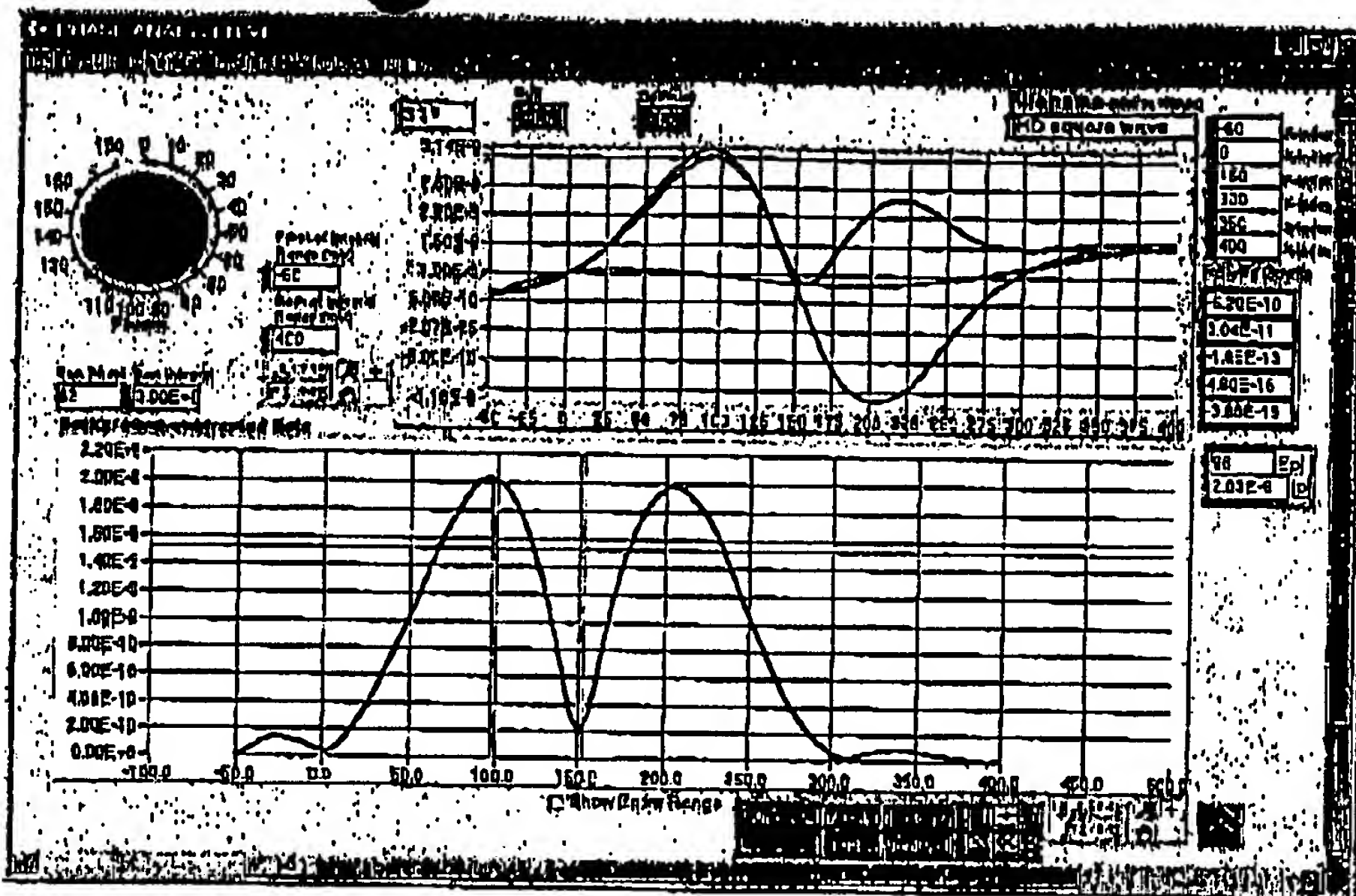
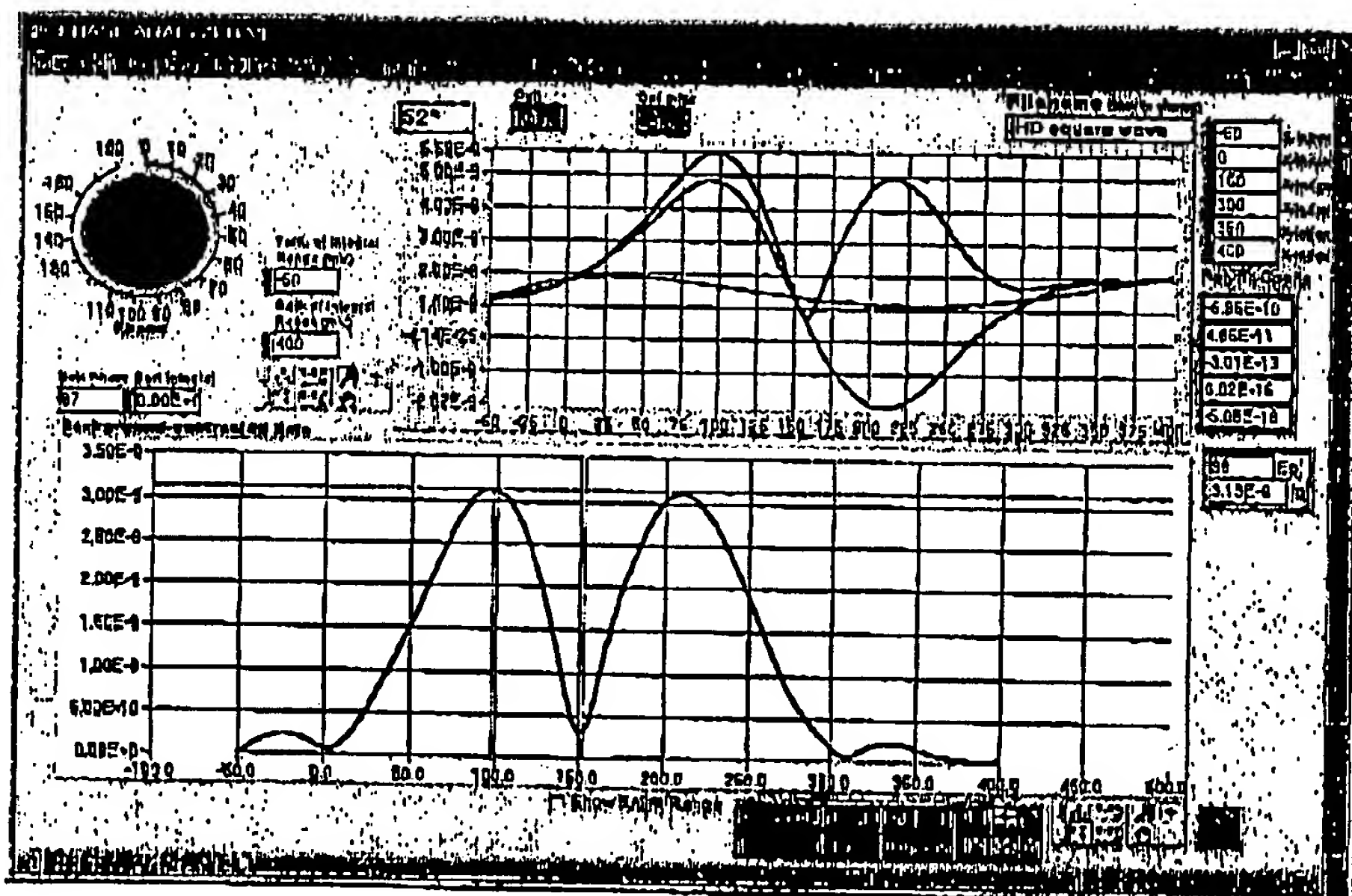
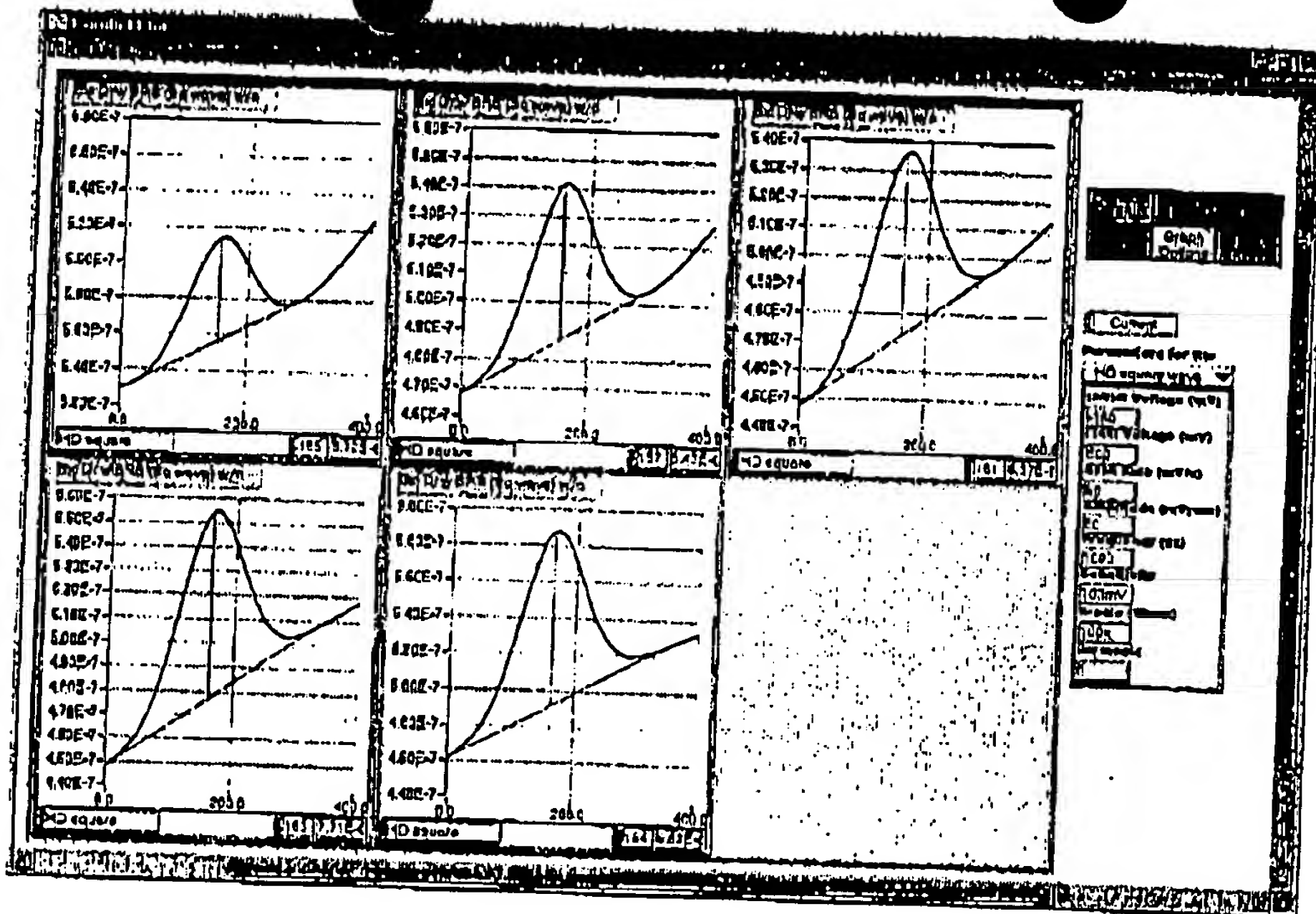


Fig 3D



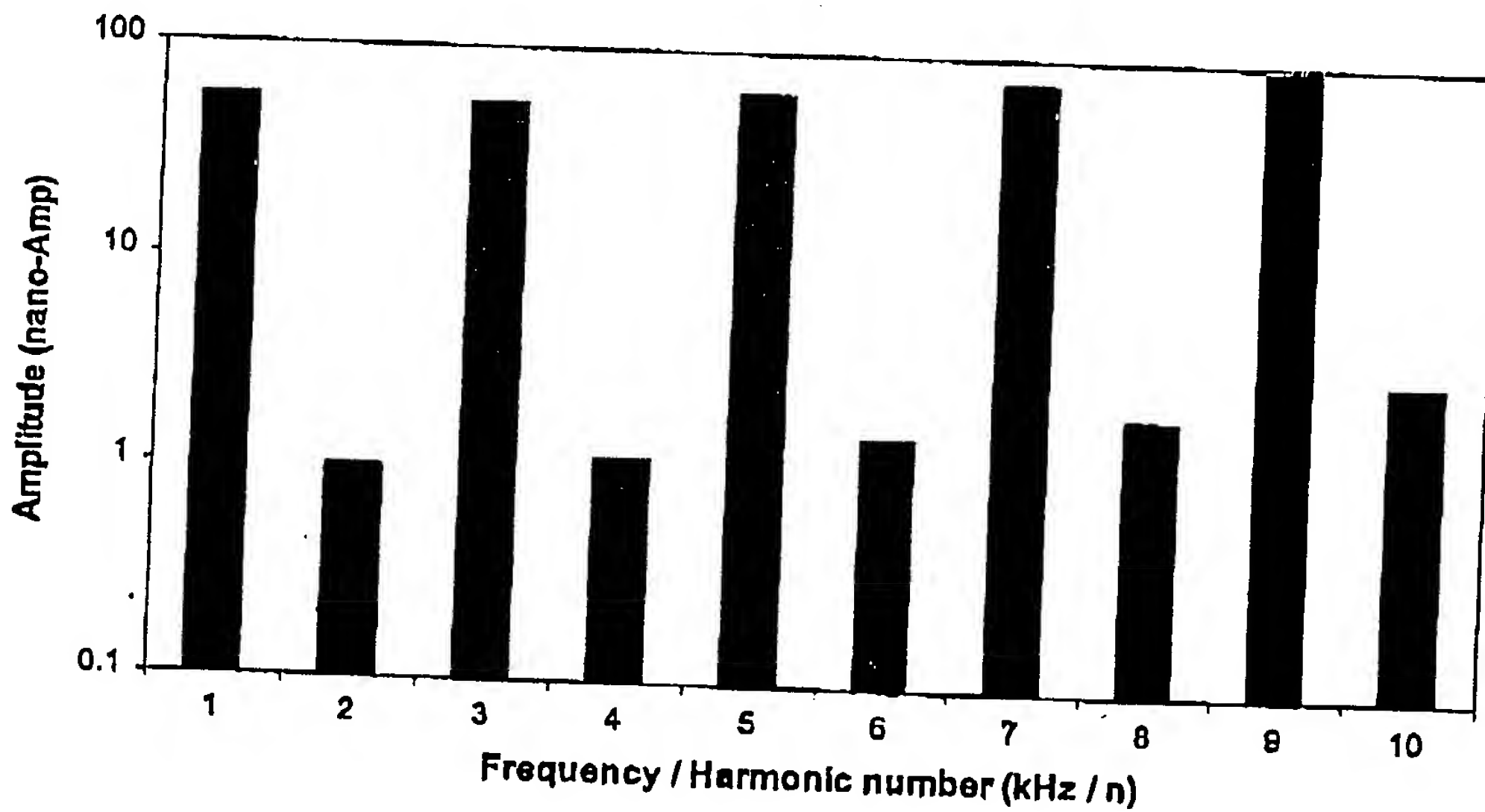
3E

3F



1,3,5,7, and 9th harmonic SW

3G



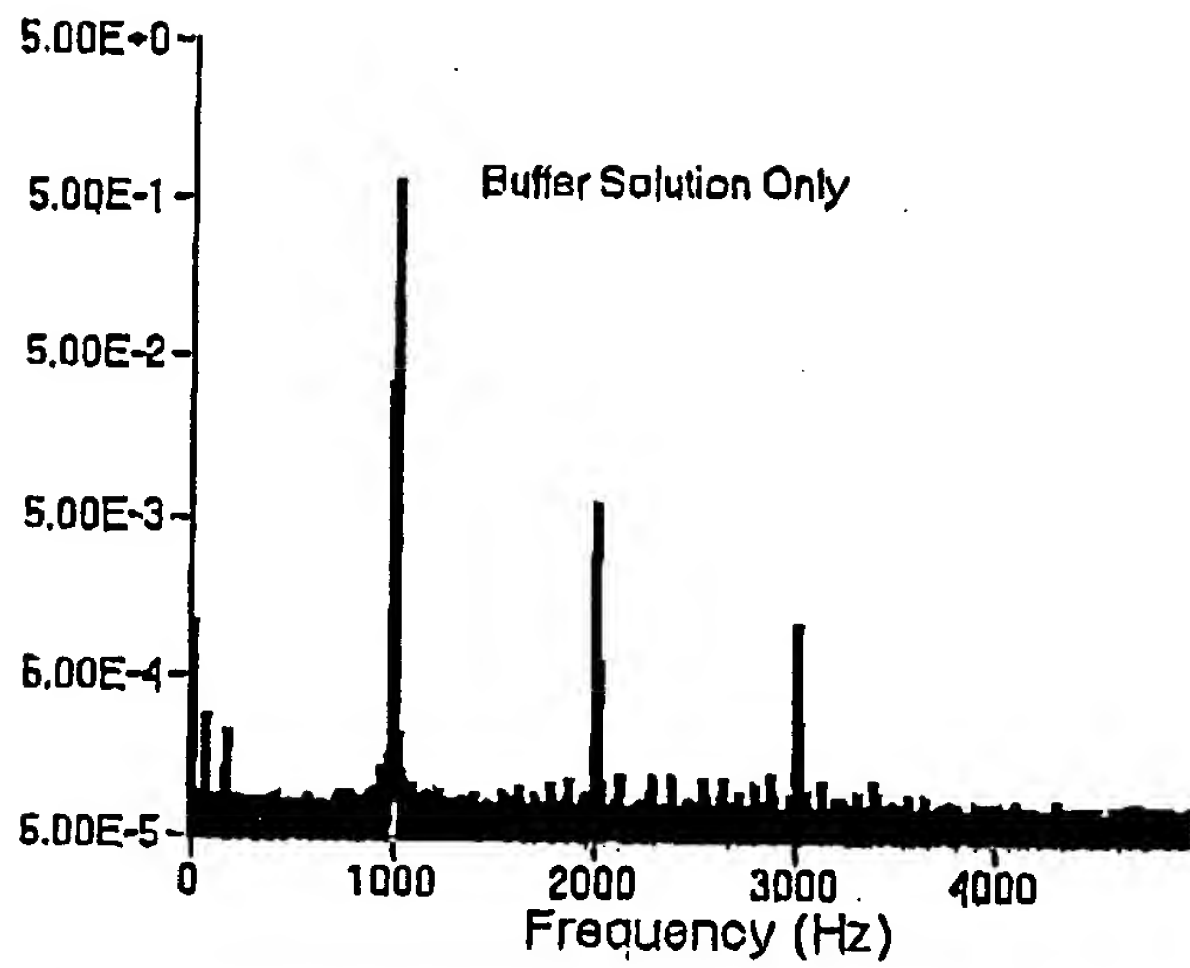


Fig 4A

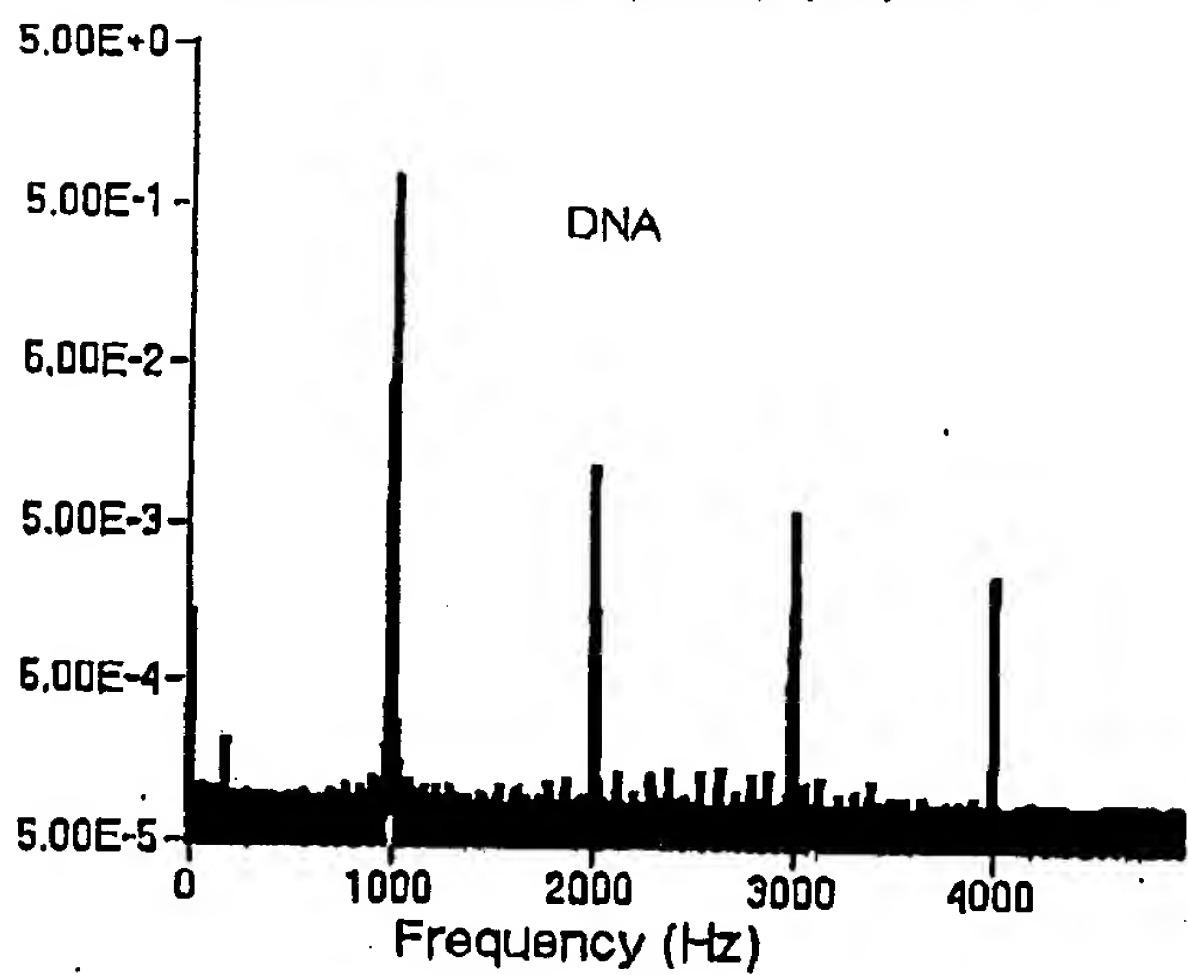
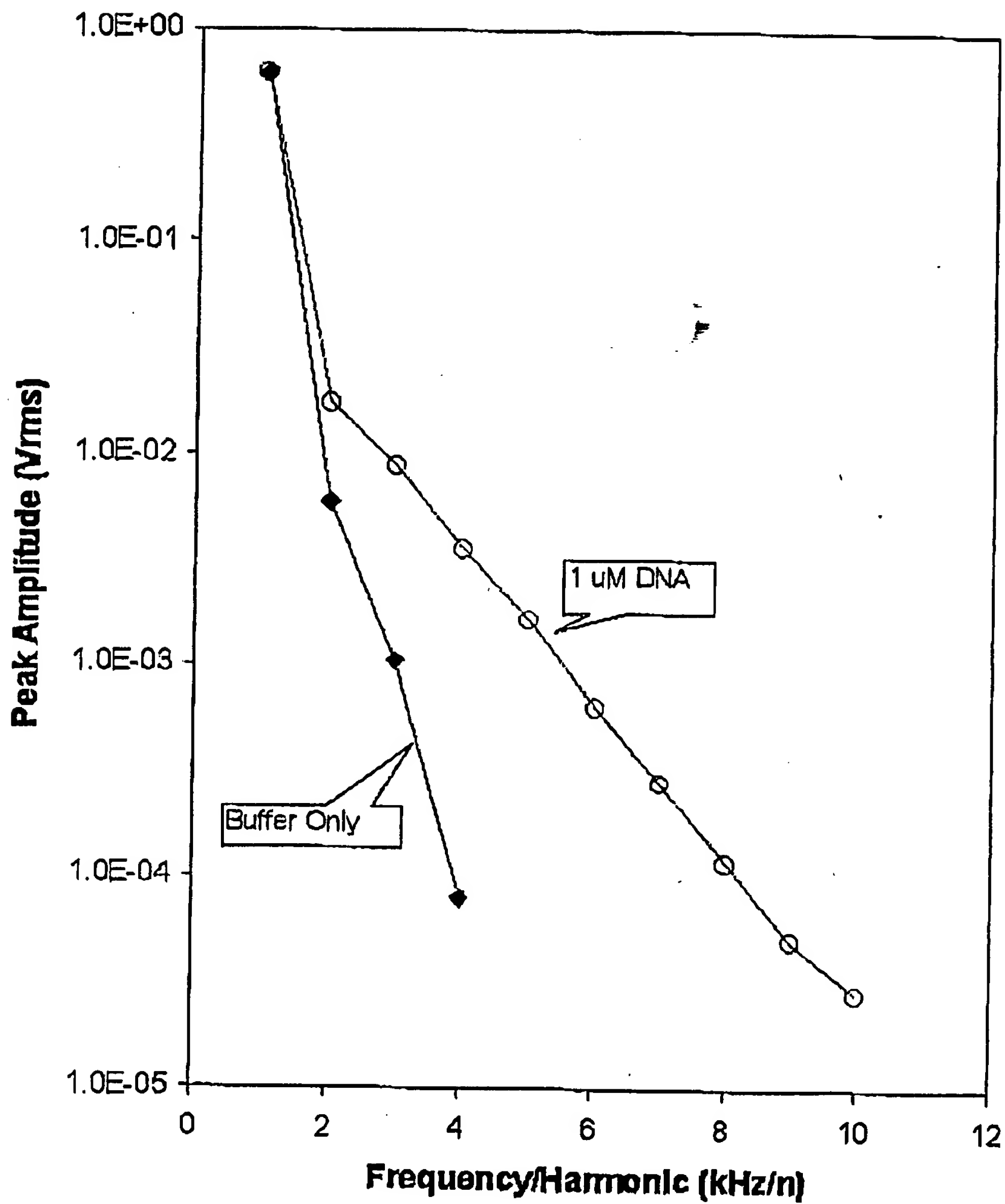


Fig 4B

Fig 5



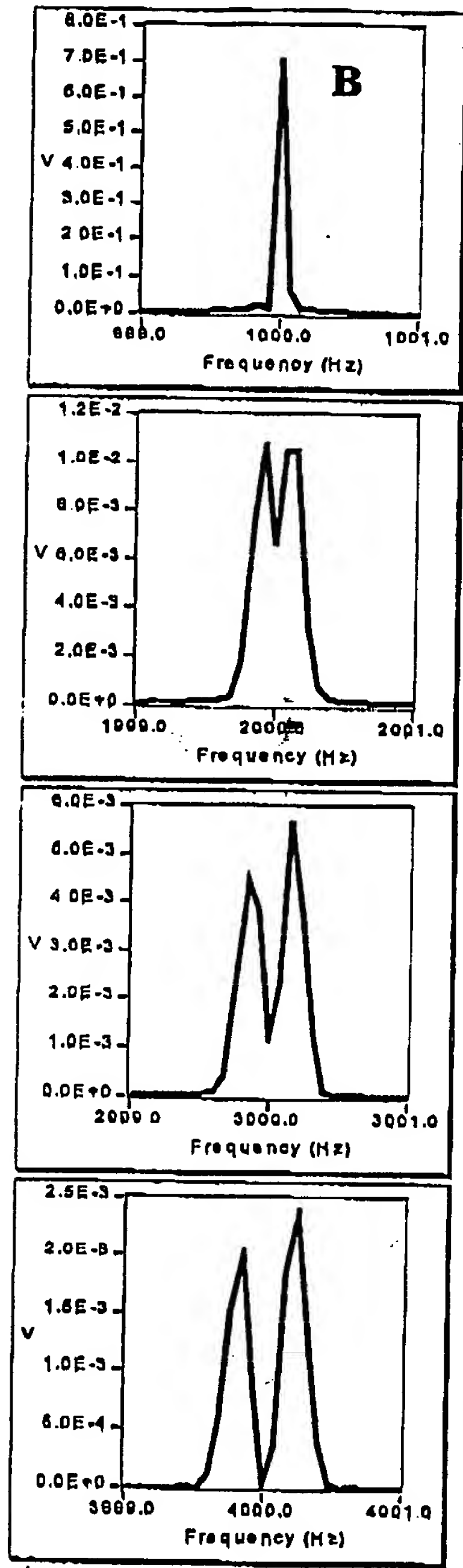
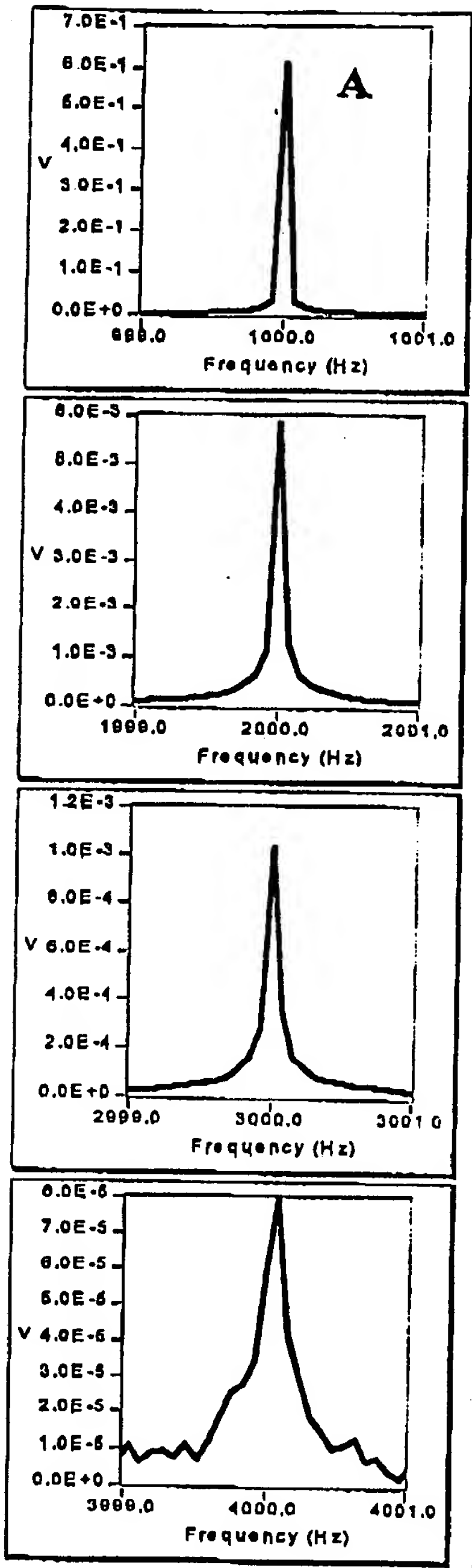


Fig 6

Sinusoidal ACV FFT Spectra at various DNA Concentrations

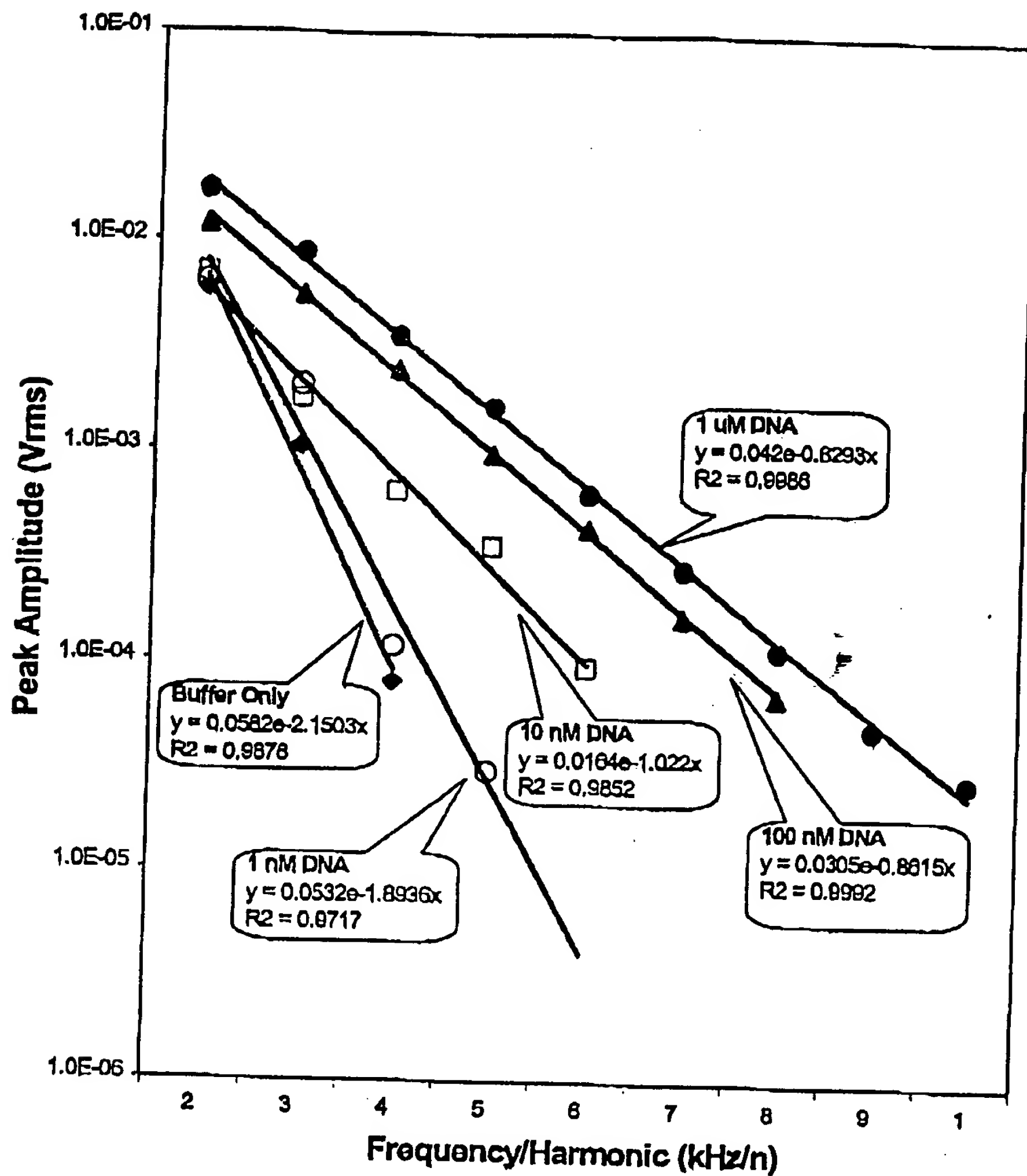


Figure 4. Results from the detection level study. The y-axis is the peak amplitude of the harmonics ($n \geq 2$) at different DNA concentration ($1 \mu\text{M} - 1 \text{nM}$) and the x-axis is the frequency and harmonic number. Also shown are data from the buffer solution measurement.

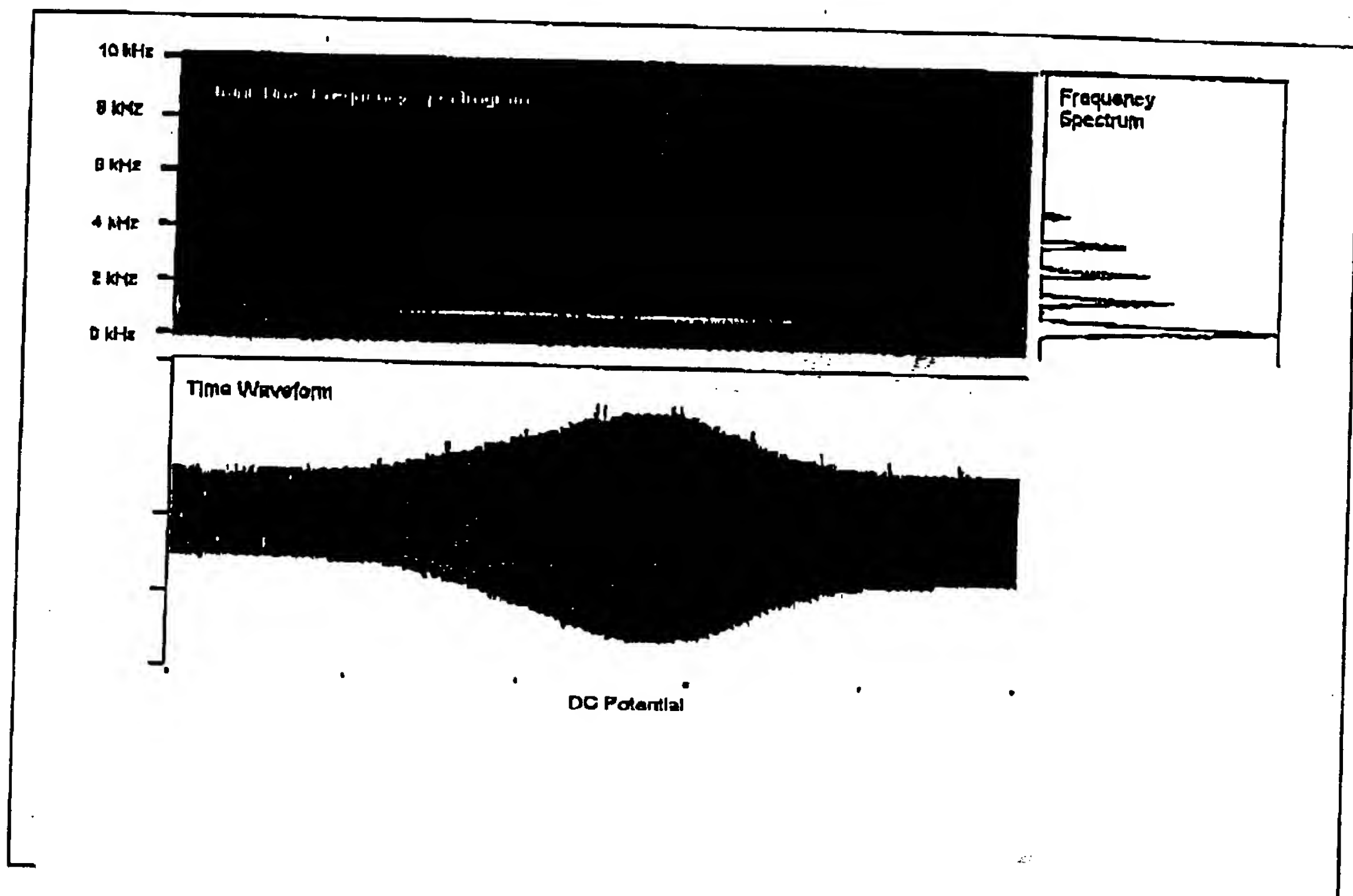


Fig 8

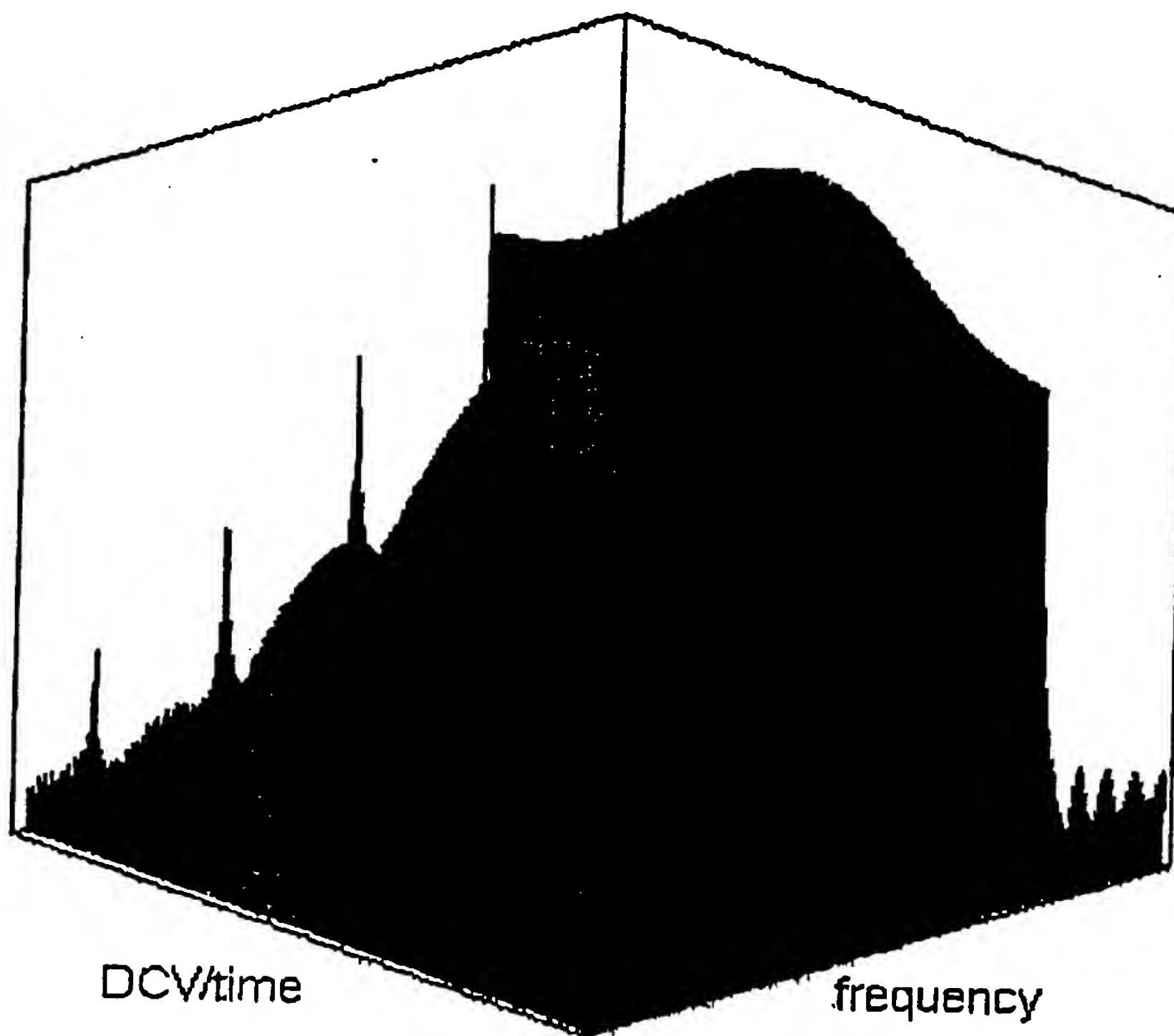


Figure 2. Three-dimensional spectrogram of an ACV scan of a CMS biochip. The amplitude of the cell current is plotted on a log scale to emphasize the higher harmonics. The spectrogram clearly shows the familiar first and fourth harmonic voltammograms. All without a tuned or lock-in ampl! More importantly, other harmonics are also present in the spectrogram.

Fig 9

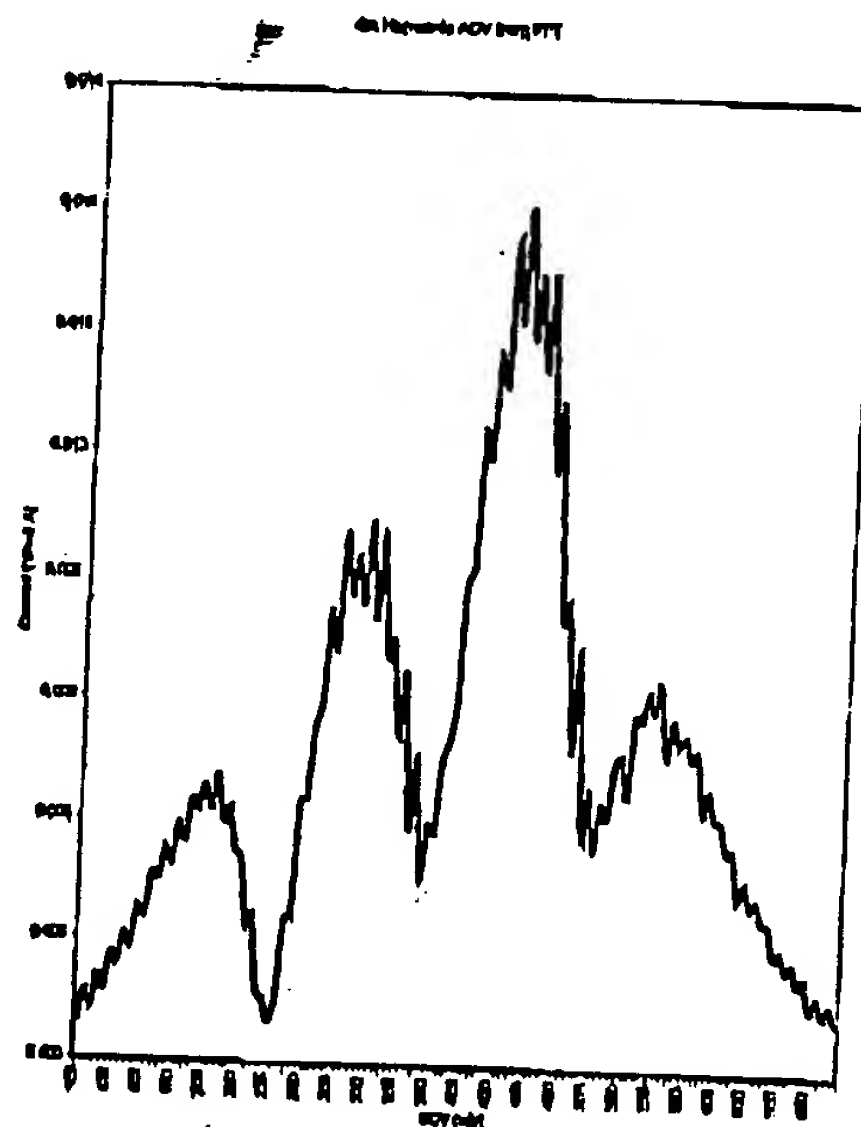
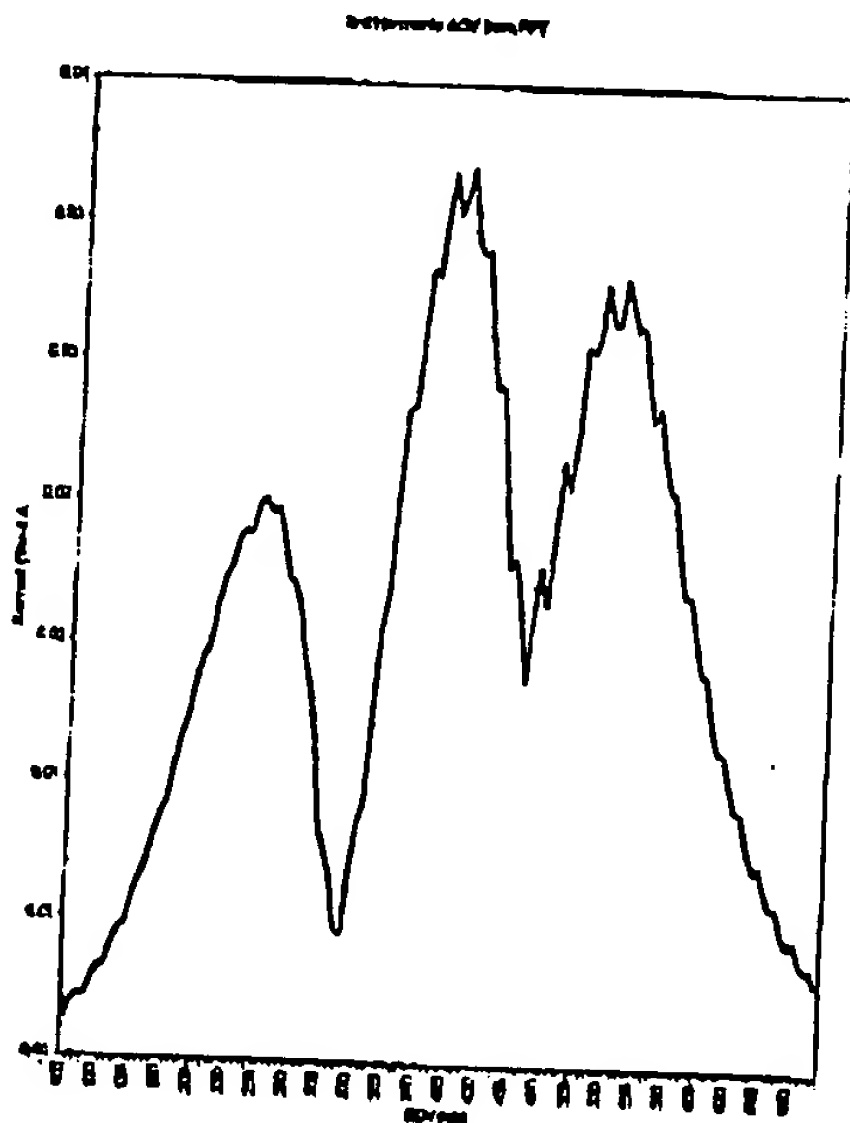
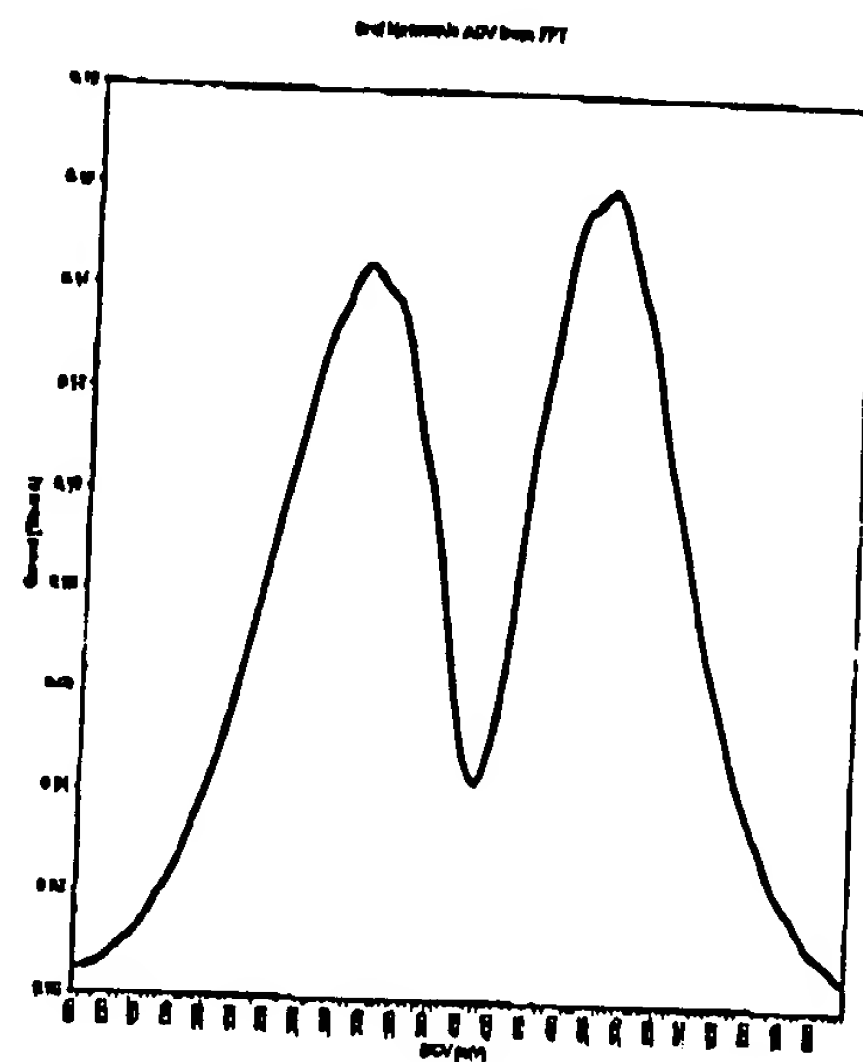
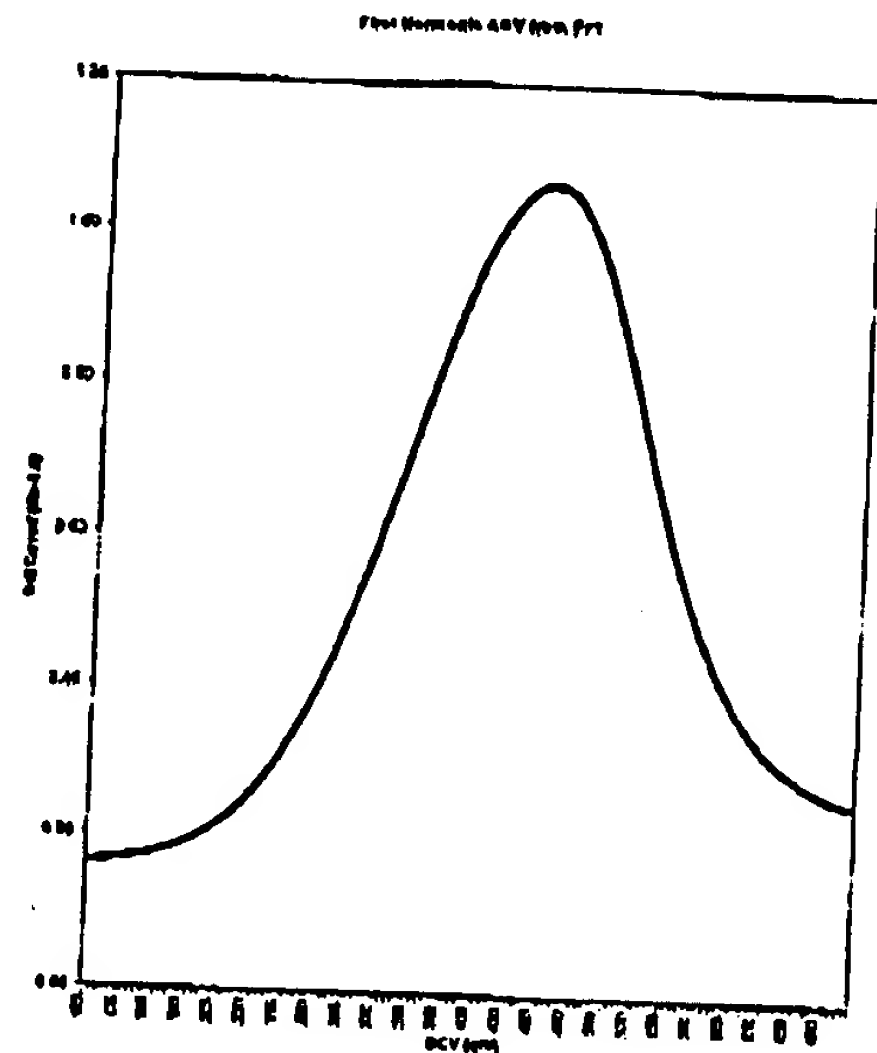


Figure 3 AC voltammogram response at fundamental, second, third, and fourth harmonic using FFT.

Fig 10